

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN

EDMONTON 7, ALBERTA

JANUARY 22, 1970

Proposed disciplinary regulations outlined

The Ad Hoc Committee of the General Faculty Council to Review Discipline, Law and Order on the Campus has asked that the information in this edition of FOLIO be published so that it may receive a critical examination by all affected persons. Readers are invited to comment on any aspect of the matter.

Persons wishing to make written submissions may address them to the Committee, c/o Dean of Law's office. An open meeting to hear representations will be held on Thursday, February 5, 1970, from 12 to 2 p.m. in the Students' Union Theatre.

In the Committee's view, the University should be an institution enjoying great freedom. But a community of this size requires some regulation to ensure that its life and affairs go on in a manner that is fair and reasonable to all. These regulations may cover various activities from parking to acts endangering individuals.

Freedom to dissent there must be, but so too must there be freedom for the politically disinterested scholar. Ferment is an integral part of the university community, and rules should not be so restrictive as to discourage activities supporting change for the benefit of society. Yet such activity must be restricted by the equal rights of others to pursue knowledge in their own way. The proposals incorporated in the interim report and the proposed resolution are aimed at achieving these results.

The Committee does not, however, feel these proposals, if adopted, should be looked on as the route to be followed as a matter of course. The time-honored techniques of conciliation and other similar extra-legal means of promoting law and order should be employed as much as possible. Only where it is the only reasonable course should there be resort to the proposed regulations; this has been the practice of the Deans' Council.

This edition of FOLIO contains:

1. an Interim Report of the Committee,
2. proposals for the procedural aspects of University disciplinary regulations,
3. a letter from the solicitor respecting the draft Interim Report, and
4. the existing disciplinary regulations.

Interim Report of the Committee

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ad Hoc Committee of the General Faculty Council to Review Discipline, Law and Order on the Campus had the following genesis.

At the meeting of the Deans' Council on March 19, 1969 the Provost reported that the Council on Student Affairs was prepared to

recommend to the General Faculty Council at it initiate a review of the whole question of the maintenance of law and order on the University campus. The Council on Student Affairs had had a series of discussions of the

matter during the year, and had concluded that the regulations and procedures which had been adequate were no longer so in the light of rapidly changing social conditions. It had further been concluded that activities of the general public as well as those of all segments of the University population were becoming increasingly intermingled, and that the place of University regulations and enforcement procedures as a supplement to the law of the land needed careful definition.

Deans' Council had been advised by the University solicitor that there were very few

cases dealing with university discipline in Canadian law but that Canadian courts would look to American decisions for guidance.

The Executive Committee of the General Faculty Council, after considering the matter, agreed to recommend to General Faculty Council that a committee be set up with five staff members elected by General Faculty Council, one of whom is to be chairman, and four students, three nominated by the Students' Council and one by the Graduate Students' Association. The terms of reference of the committee would be to review the regulations concerning student conduct and discipline, and to draft, with the assistance of the University solicitor, for presentation to the General Faculty Council, a revised set of regulations governing student conduct and discipline, including the procedures for the conduct of disciplinary hearings.

At the meeting of General Faculty Council on April 28, 1969 it was agreed to establish an ad hoc committee to review discipline, law and order on the campus. The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

- (a) to review the whole question of the maintenance of law and order on the campus, and,
- (b) in particular, to review the regulations concerning student conduct and discipline, and to draft, with the assistance of the University solicitor, for presentation to the General Faculty Council, a revised set of regulations governing student conduct and discipline, including the procedures for the conduct of disciplinary hearings.

The composition of the committee was to be five staff members elected by General Faculty Council, one of whom was to be chairman, and four students, three nominated by the Students' Council and one by the Graduate Students' Association. The two student bodies were asked to submit nominations to the Executive Committee of General Faculty Council for election. The five staff members elected at the meeting on April 28 were G. V. LA FOREST (Law), M. A. NAY (Secondary Education),

F. L. WEICHMANN (Physics), S. G. ROBBINS (Physical Education), A. A. RYAN (Provost). It was agreed that Dean La Forest should be asked to convene the first meeting of the committee, at which a chairman should be elected. The following students were subsequently elected to the Committee: STEVE HARDY (Graduate Student), DAVID LEADBEATER (President, Students' Union), ROBERT HUNKA (Vice-President, Students' Union), and ROBERT WHITE (member of the Students' Union Disciplinary, Interpretation and Enforcement Board). Professor Nay has recently resigned and has not yet been replaced. Mr. Hardy resigned as the graduate student representative on November 12, 1969 and was replaced by NORMAN WATTS. Mr. Leadbeater had been earlier replaced by FRANK MAC INNIS.

The General Faculty Council endorsed the following resolution of the Deans' Council and agreed that it should be forwarded to the ad hoc committee:

"that the Deans' Council advise the proposed General Faculty Council ad hoc committee on student discipline that the Deans' Council recommends the formation of a tribunal other than Deans' Council to handle matters of student discipline; and that as a matter of urgency there be proper procedures available by the beginning of the session 1969-70."

At the meeting of the University Calendars Committee on March 18, 1969 the student representative proposed a rewording of part of the calendar concerning student conduct and discipline. The proposal was that § 17.1 "General Information" should be amended by the introduction of the following at the beginning of the section:

"The University has a great deal of freedom.

It is only when this freedom is abused that any disciplinary action is taken."

That Committee considered the making of such a change outside its terms of reference and referred the proposal to the Executive Committee of General Faculty Council which would be established to review the conduct and discipline regulations.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee held its first meeting on May 20, 1969 and has been meeting on a weekly basis since that time. Dean La Forest was named Chairman and Mr. White, Secretary. In the view of the Committee there was comprised within its terms of reference the following matters:

- (1) General consideration of the maintenance of law and order on the campus,
- (2) Regulations concerning student conduct and discipline,
- (3) Procedures for the conduct of disciplinary hearings.

It was agreed that as much as possible the latter should be considered first because of the Deans' Council's recommendation that as a matter of urgency there should be proper procedures available by the beginning of the 1969-70 session.

Early in the 1969-70 term the Committee had reached a stage where it was in a position to give preliminary instruction to the University solicitor respecting procedural matters and a draft interim report which was largely based on a summary of the consensus of each meeting prepared and distributed to all the members of the Committee after each meeting. The present report is largely based on that draft report.

In due course the solicitor prepared draft proposals, and a letter, setting out some of the difficulties engendered by the proposals in the light of the existing legislation. The letter is attached hereto.

It was then agreed that before the Committee reported to the General Faculty Council it should invite briefs from all concerned, and once the solicitor's draft had been examined an open meeting or meetings should be held to hear representations. Letters were written to the Presidents of the Staff Association, the Students' Union and the Graduate Students' Association asking them and their membership to submit briefs, and to inform them that relevant material would be published before an open hearing was set. No briefs had been received when this report was issued.

The Committee then considered the solicitor's proposals section by section, made some substantial changes, and made

considerable re-arrangements to assure greater clarity. The proposals as thus redrafted were again submitted to the solicitor for legal examination. These proposals are appended to this report. This report and the proposals were approved by the Committee at its meeting of January 13, 1970.

The purpose of this *Interim Report* is to set forth the views of the Committee respecting procedures that it considers appropriate to deal with disciplinary matters now falling within the purview of Deans' Council, and to indicate the course it proposes to follow in respect of the matters remaining to be considered.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The considerations of the Committee to date may now be set forth in a general way. The Committee believes that disciplinary matters dealing with the students, *inter se*, should, as much as possible, remain with the students. However, the University as a whole has an interest in the proper functioning of University affairs, and should be prepared to make regulations, if requested by the students, to assist in the proper functioning of student organizations. So far as University regulations are concerned, our preliminary view is that a different procedure may be appropriate for strictly academic matters from that required for the maintenance of law and order generally. We have thus far concentrated on the latter, leaving the question of strictly academic discipline problems for later consideration.

Questions relating to law and order generally have two separate aspects: (1) the matters to be prohibited and (2) the procedures to be followed for the enforcement of prohibitions. The first aspect requires general considerations of the purpose that disciplinary measures must serve, and precisely what prohibitions should be made. Here again the Committee has done only preliminary work, but we are agreed on certain matters. First, though there were some misgivings among a few members of the Committee, we believe that a system of discipline supplementing the law of the land is desirable because of the relatively close-knit nature of university life. Some matters may not be sufficiently serious to warrant prosecution under the law of the land but may be extremely disrupting if left completely unchecked. Again, the prohibition by public penal provisions of certain anti-social behavior may not, in some cases, afford the necessary protection given the relatively close-knit life of the university community. It is generally recognized by those who have the responsibility for enforcing the law of

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William Samis, Editor

Advisory Committee: E. D. Hodgson (Acting Associate Dean of Graduate Studies), D. D. Betts (Professor of Physics), Aylmer A. Ryan (Provost and Executive Assistant to the President)
Staff: Jeanette Rothrock (Assistant Editor), Forrest Bard, Gillian Butler, Elizabeth Clarke, Norma Gutteridge

EDITORIAL OFFICE: University Publications Office, 123 Administration Building, telephone 432-4991

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the land that they could not possibly cope with their task if the general law were not supplemented by other norms for the orderly conduct of society. At the same time, we are not suggesting that the number of offences should be extensive, or that the formal provisions recommended be used whenever a breach occurs. Disciplinary problems should, as much as possible, be settled by conciliation

and other similar practices. The success of a code should not be judged by the number of occasions when it is used, but by the respect it commands.

The Committee proposed to begin its examination of the rules with those already in existence in the University. This seems a reasonable procedure since the rules were devised to answer problems that had already

been created. Nonetheless, we are convinced that offences should be more specifically defined than in the past. The existing rules are appended to this report. The experience in other universities will also be examined. We are also agreed that there must be regulations prohibiting the disruption of university bodies in performing their functions. But before we begin devising rules, we deem it

The following letter was prepared by JOHN B. DEA of the law firm FIELD HYNDMAN, the University's solicitors, to set out some of the difficulties arising from the proposed disciplinary regulations in the light of current legislation. The letter, dated October 1, 1969, was addressed to Dr. La Forest.

Dear Sir: **Re: Discipline, Law and Order on Campus**

Further to our discussions and the interim report of your Committee, we enclose herewith several copies of a draft of the procedural regulations as requested.

This draft does not codify the offences and so what is or is not an offence remains as difficult a problem as ever.

Also, this draft does not consider the question of punishment (except obliquely for the purposes of contempt).

These two problems will have to be considered further by your Committee and will no doubt be the subject of your further reports.

There are some very serious problems with this draft that ought to be considered carefully by your Committee before any recommendation is made to General Faculty Council or to the student organizations.

Under the Universities Act as it now exists, neither the General Faculty Council nor the Board of Governors of the University has any power to create a tribunal which can compel the attendance of witnesses or which can require testimony to be given under oath. Furthermore in a potentially defamatory situation, the members of the Boards and the witnesses appearing before the Boards must rely on common law defences as the normal protection given statutorily to judges and witnesses in Court proceedings is absent.

Some of the problems we have tried to overcome but some are beyond redemption without an amendment to the Universities Act. Even in those cases where we have tried to overcome some of the problems the solutions which we have suggested may not be acceptable to the Committee and if they are acceptable should be regarded as temporary only.

The urgency to establish some regulations may appear to force your Committee to do something at the present time but it is our recommendation to your Committee that it delay implementation at least until the next sitting of the Alberta House. At that time if the scheme of the procedures which we have drafted is generally satisfactory to the interested parties then the Government can be asked to amend the Universities Act so as to authorize General Faculty Council and the Board of Governors to give appropriate powers to these Discipline Boards. If the Legislature declines to amend the Universities Act, then the problem will have to be met again but it is not likely that the Legislature would withhold these powers if all the interested parties felt that they were desirable.

We would hope that the University would request the Legislature to amend the Universities Act so that Disciplinary Boards would have the power to receive evidence under oath, subpoena witnesses,

give witnesses the protection of the Canada and the Alberta Evidence Acts and generally clothe the Disciplinary Boards with the kinds of powers which domestic tribunals such as the Disciplinary Boards of the teaching, legal and medical professions now possess.

The problems that we are concerned about certainly exist at the present time under the procedures followed by the Deans' Council but there these concerns do not reach such critical proportions because the hearings of the Deans' Council are not public and are not recorded and further those proceedings probably tend to follow an inquisitorial system rather than an adversary system.

To give you the kind of problem that concerns us we have considered two cases

1. Say student A is charged that he, in the company of others, broke into a Dean's office and removed some files. A positive statement by student B that student B broke in and that student A was not with him at the time would, of course, prove the innocence of student A. However, will student B make such a statement at a public hearing of record when to do so is an admission of the commission of an indictable offence under the Criminal Code. To ask the question is to answer it. The benefits of open adversary style tribunals are illusory if the tribunal cannot protect its witnesses.
2. Say student A is charged with an offence before a Disciplinary Board and considerable evidence tending to show his guilt is adduced. The witness who could prove his innocence is neither a student nor a professor nor otherwise connected with the University campus. Without the power to call that witness and compel him to testify the student will be unjustly convicted.

In both of these cases, the typed record will show that the accused received full natural justice as who can blame the system if an accused's own witnesses fail to appear and testify but in fact the accused will have been denied justice.

There will be many other cases which your Committee will think of and we caution your Committee to be most careful not to trade the justice of the Deans' Council for the facade of justice of some other tribunal.

Accordingly, it is our recommendation that your Committee consider the procedures which we have outlined in our draft and let us have your comments as to changes and modifications which the Committee would like to make. When the procedures are in a form satisfactory to your Committee, we suggest that you recommend the procedures to General Faculty Council subject to an amendment to the Universities Act which will empower the General Faculty Council and the Board of Governors to empower Disciplinary Boards and Disciplinary Appeal Boards to protect their witnesses, require evidence to be under oath, etc., etc.

Yours truly,
FIELD HYNDMAN

essential to have additional consultation with the various staff and student organizations in order to get their views on a code of University offences. This we hope will result from the open hearings already suggested.

Because of the Deans' Council's admonition that procedures be dealt with as a matter of urgency our attention has thus far been principally focused on this question. Here, an underlying philosophy raised no problem, for we take it that what is required is a fair and impartial trial, and that techniques for attaining this end may be adapted from the experience of our general legal system.

PRESENT STRUCTURE OF DISCIPLINARY BODIES

Before setting forth the Committee's recommendations, it may be useful to outline the present structures for dealing with disciplinary matters.

Section 39 of the Universities Act vests disciplinary matters in the General Faculty Council subject to an appeal to the Board of Governors. Provision is made, however, for the General Faculty Council to delegate its disciplinary jurisdiction. The major body to which the General Faculty Council has delegated this duty is the Deans' Council. In practice, Deans' Council deals largely with major offences; in particular, those involving expulsion and those involving a refusal of admission to buildings. It also hears appeals from any of the other disciplinary bodies that have been set up.

The Students' Union has also established a Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement Board under article VIII section 2(c)(d) of its constitution. The Students' Union is given general power to provide for the development and enforcement of a system of student law by section 40(1) of the Act. This power seems somewhat vague but no problem can arise because the Board of Governors has delegated disciplinary jurisdiction to it under section 39 of the Act.

There are also residence disciplinary boards, one for male students and one for female students. There is a joint council for co-operation for co-ordinating the activities of these two boards. These boards derive their power from the Student Affairs Council created under section 39(1)(c) of the Act which, in turn, derives it from the General Faculty Council.

The graduates in residence have their own disciplinary measures. They appoint a disciplinarian who works with the person appointed by the Board of Governors to deal with student life in each residence.

Within the framework of the students'

disciplinary structures, there are systems of appeal. Thus, under the general Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement by-law of the Students' Union, provision is made by section 13 for an appeal to an appeals committee. From this committee, a further appeal lies to Deans' Council. Similar appeal procedures have been provided in the residence regulations.

GENERAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD

The Committee is satisfied that the Deans' Council is no longer a suitable body for the hearing of disciplinary offences. It is, first of all, too large a body for the conduct of what is primarily a judicial function. It, and the members who compose it, have far too many duties to sift facts with the care and attention they deserve. Again, it may appear to some to constitute a distant body not sufficiently close to the problem. Finally, it has no definite procedure; it has determined procedure ad hoc in the cases coming before it.

We are not unmindful that the Deans' Council had certain advantages over the tribunal we propose. Publicity is not necessarily favorable to a student accused of an offence, and we assumed that it often took a more generous view of a situation than may be done under the proposed procedure. However, in addition to the reasons above set forth, we conceive that current philosophy favors participation by all affected groups.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that a General Disciplinary Board be set up to adjudge general University offences now heard by the Deans' Council. The phrase "general University offences" is here used to cover matters of a non-academic nature, such as the commission of offences punishable as crimes, violation of University regulations such as those relating to parking and canvassing, causing disorder, and the like. The phrase is used in contradistinction to academic offences, such as cheating on exams, plagiarism, and other matters involving a student's performance in his courses. The Committee has not thought through the disposition of academic offences and recommends that present procedures respecting these continue until the Committee makes specific recommendations. In case of doubt it would be for the General Disciplinary Board, subject to appeal to the General Disciplinary Appeal Board, to decide the question of jurisdiction.

Nor is the proposed General Disciplinary Board intended to deal with Students' Union offences which now fall within the purview of the Students' Union Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement Board. We also

propose that jurisdiction over residential offences remain in residential tribunals until the Committee otherwise recommends.

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD

The General Disciplinary Board should, in our view, consist of both Faculty and students because the hearings must not only be fair but thought to be fair by those to whom they apply. The feeling of the Committee was that the Board should have five members, two from the faculty and three from the student body to hear a case, one of the faculty members acting as chairman. There was some disagreement about these proportions, though it was generally felt that the important matter was not whether the members of the board were students or faculty, but that the persons chosen were responsible. Several members favored three faculty members and two students because, on the one hand, it was felt that many students would not like to have the responsibility of imposing a serious penalty, and, on the other hand, some thought the students might take a more severe view of infractions than faculty. In the end it was agreed that students should outnumber faculty on the board, and the opposite situation should prevail on appeal.

The membership of the Board could vary from case to case, though some weight should be given to the importance of members acquiring experience in these hearings. There should, therefore, be a panel of members named by the General Faculty Council, and the actual membership of the Board in any one case could be left to be decided by a Clerk of General Discipline who would be charged with the administrative work relating to disciplinary boards. In any event, where the person charged was an undergraduate, the student members should be undergraduates, and where the person charged was a graduate, the student members should be graduates. In each case, the student members should be selected by the General Faculty Council on the basis of nominations from the appropriate student organization.

PROCEDURES OF THE GENERAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD

(a) *The Charge*

The Committee agreed that a student should be charged with an offence in written form which could be called a summons or a charge. It could be laid by any interested person. The form should set forth (1) the offence with which a person is charged, (2) the facts constituting the offence and where and when committed, (3) the person who makes the charge, (4) when and where the hearing would take place, (5) what board would hear it. The purpose of (5) is to distinguish it from boards such as the students' Discipline, Interpretation, and Enforcement Board. It was also thought the summons should state that for failure to comply with the summons, the person charged would be subject to a penalty, and that it should inform him that he had a right to present evidence relevant to the hearing.

The summons should issue out of the office of the Clerk of General Discipline.

The summons could be served in two separate ways: (1) by personal service on the accused or (2) by ordinary mail. Personal service could easily be proved by the written or oral statement of the person who had served it. Registered mail was considered, but it was thought that ordinary mail would be preferable. The advantage of ordinary mail is that it will be delivered whether the person to whom it is addressed is there or not. Students are required to have an address at the Registrar's Office and a letter mailed to that address could be deemed to have been received two days after it was posted.

If a person failed to appear, the board could either try the accused *in absentia* or automatically impose a fine as a penalty for failure to appear. The nature of the penalty imposed would, of course, be up to the board depending on the circumstances of the case, particularly the seriousness of the offence charged. The board should have the power to withdraw a conviction *in absentia* if it was subsequently convinced there was a valid excuse for non-appearance.

Some discussion was had about whether there should be a time limit within which a person should be charged with an offence. It was agreed that if there were a time limit, it should be stated in terms of a definite period rather than in terms of certain dates, because a person might commit an offence immediately before that date. In the end it was agreed that there should be no such time limit because it raised problems about concealed offences. However, it was agreed to give further thought to the matter and if

it seems feasible the Committee will reconsider it for particular offences.

(b) *The Hearing*

It was agreed that the hearing should, in the ordinary case, take place between seven to ten days following receipt of the summons. It was thought, however, that there would be situations where the board would want to act faster or slower. In that case, the time of hearing might be altered at the discretion of the chairman of the board.

At the meeting, the evidence against a person charged would first be presented. It could be oral or written but the person charged would have the privilege of cross-examination. Following the presentation of the case, the person charged could also present evidence, either personally, by witnesses, or by written statements. As in the case of the prosecution, however, there should be opportunity to cross-examine persons giving evidence in favor of the accused.

There should be provision for adjournment from time to time by the board; in any event all matters of procedure not particularly spelled out could be left to the board.

The penalties to be imposed should be (a) a fine, (b) refusal of transcripts or marks, (c) suspension, or (d) expulsion. In due course, however, the particularized penalties for offences should be spelled out with the offences. It was also thought that one of the penalties could be the undoing of damage done.

It was agreed that the hearing should be open to the public, subject to similar qualifications as exist in court; for example, the chairman could insist that the spectators behave or have the power to send them out. Again, a similar discretion should exist for the protection of witnesses, for example, in connection with delicate matters.

It was agreed that a person should have the right to counsel in the sense that if he wanted to hire a lawyer to represent him he was free to have that lawyer represent him. There was some talk of whether a person should have the right to be represented by another person who was not a lawyer but no decision was taken. It was also felt that if the defence had a lawyer, the other side should also have the privilege of having counsel.

In order that an appeal may be heard, a transcript of the hearing should be prepared except where it was agreed this was unnecessary.

(c) *The Appeal*

There should be a General Disciplinary Appeal Board selected in a manner similar to that of the General Disciplinary Board but consisting of three faculty and two students,

one of the faculty members being the chairman. Such Board should hear appeals from the General Disciplinary Board. The hearing of the appeal should be not less than seven and not more than ten clear days from the decision at the hearing but the chairman should have the power to alter the time of appeal in his discretion at the request of either party.

The appeal should be granted to any party to the proceedings who feels aggrieved. The powers of the General Disciplinary Appeal Board would be (1) to affirm the previous decision, (2) to reverse it, or (3) to send it for rehearing before a board consisting of different members; in the case of appeal from sentence, it would also have the power to increase or decrease the sentence. The General Disciplinary Appeal Board would reverse or send back for rehearing only if it was convinced that the judgment of the board violated the principles of natural justice, was perverse, that is, that it could not be reached by reasonable men taking a proper account of the facts.

The Universities Act now provides for an appeal to the Board of Governors. It was felt this right should remain, particularly in serious cases involving expulsion, but the Act should ensure that appeals to the Board of Governors can only be carried out with leave of the board. There may be cases where the importance of the matter is such that the Board might wish to hear it, but cases of this kind must be few indeed and certainly it would be unwise if appeals to the Board were taken as a matter of course. The Act does not set forth any grounds of appeal to the Board of Governors and, subject to appeals being by leave only, this should remain.

The Deans' Council now hears appeals from other disciplinary bodies on the campus; for example, the Students' Union DIE Board and the residence discipline boards. All such appeals should be heard by the General Disciplinary Appeal Board. This should, however, exclude appeals from academic matters which should be handled in the same manner as formerly until the Committee has had the opportunity to formulate definite procedures.

STUDENTS' UNION OFFENCES

The Committee also discussed the nature of the tribunal to hear breaches of Students' Union regulations. It was agreed that the present DIE Board was an appropriate body to hear these matters and its present method of selection and composition were satisfactory. There is one basic problem with the DIE Board as now constituted. While it may impose

finer, it has no adequate powers of enforcing them. Furthermore, it has no adequate power to prevent disruptions of its proceedings. So far as disruptions are concerned, the DIE Board has one remedy; that is, going into closed session, but this may be unpopular and is, in any event, not always effective. The ultimate weapon to enforce University regulations are suspension and expulsion, and refusal to supply transcripts or marks. However, these sanctions not only involve students but are, of course, intimately connected with the academic side of the University and should not be exercised by the students alone.

Various ideas were brought forward to solve the problem, but the consensus was that the Committee should recommend that the failure to comply with penalties imposed by the DIE Board be made an infraction of University regulations enforceable by refusal to give academic marks and other credits, suspension, or expulsion. Similarly wilful disruption of the proceedings of the DIE Board and, possibly meetings of the Students' Union could be made an offence. The University generally has an interest in the proper functioning of student organizations. At the same time the Committee is not prepared to recommend creation of these penalties unless the Students' Union specifically requests it. Such University regulations could be enforced by the General Disciplinary Board.

It was agreed that there should be an appeal from the DIE Board to the General Disciplinary Appeal Board on matters of jurisdiction but on no other question.

It was felt that the Students' Union might usefully examine the rules of procedure devised for the General Disciplinary Board with a view to adapting them to the DIE Board.

In discussing the procedure of the General Disciplinary Board, it was noted that a hearing should ordinarily take place between seven to ten clear days following receipt of the summons, but it was thought that there would be situations where the board would want to act faster. If the above procedures are adopted for the DIE Board, it was thought that this speedy procedure might usefully be used in the case of election offences. In a sense, the prevention of offences really involves enforcing regulations at an administrative level, but ordinarily this would mean calling the police or some other law enforcement body. It was felt that the bringing of offenders before the DIE Board with despatch would be a more acceptable means of enforcing the regulations.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Graduate Students' Association does not appear to have any disposition to organize itself as the Students' Union has in disciplining its members. It would appear that many of the obstructions to the workings of Students' Union regulations over the past year were caused by graduate students, particularly in relation to election offences. Ordinarily, the Students' Union does not have any jurisdiction over graduate students. It may be that it could enforce some rules against graduate students in relation to the Students' Union Building in their capacity as owner. The Committee agreed that the best disposition of this matter would be the creation by the University of an offence of obstructing the activities of the Students' Union. This offence would come within the jurisdiction of the General Disciplinary Board.

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

The Committee believes post-doctoral fellows and research associates should be subject to general University regulations insofar as they are relevant. In particular, they should be subject to the jurisdiction of the General Disciplinary Board for disrupting the activities of properly established University bodies, or the Students' Union, or the Graduate Students' Association, but the composition of the General Disciplinary Board and the General Disciplinary Appeal Board should be modified so that they are represented on these boards.

FACULTY

It would appear that some faculty members engage in disrupting the activities of the Students' Union or counsel students to do so. The Committee feels that faculty should not be exempt from University regulations necessary to the maintenance of order on the campus. There may be some difficulty about the ability of General Faculty Council to regulate the activities of faculty members in this way. It depends on the nature of the contract of the University with the particular individual. If the *Faculty Handbook* constitutes (along with the letter of appointment) the sole document governing the relations of faculty members with the University, then any action against a faculty member would be governed solely by the provisions of the *Handbook*. The University may, by following the appropriate procedures, alter the *Handbook* to make clear what is expected of members who will join the faculty in the future. So far as current members of faculty are concerned, this may

also be the case since the "Introduction to Part I" of the *Faculty Handbook* authorizes amendments following negotiations. This question will have to be studied further before appropriate procedures applying to faculty members can be devised, and if the appropriate changes cannot otherwise be made, legislation should be enacted to make it possible.

RESIDENCE REGULATIONS

At the moment, the residences have their own regulations and methods of discipline. From decisions under these regulations there is an appeal to the Deans' Council. That appeal should now be heard by the General Disciplinary Appeal Board. Apparently the residence boards deal not only with purely residential offences but also deal with general University regulations. The Committee considers that this should go on for the present, but it proposes to consider to what extent violations of general University regulations should go directly to the General Disciplinary Board.

SUBSTANTIVE OFFENCES

Thus far the Committee has only examined the question of offences in a preliminary way and this constitutes the bulk of the remaining work to be done by the Committee. This will involve some general considerations of law and order on campus and we also intend to seek representations from student and staff associations. It is clear to the Committee thus far that the present offences are too often couched in omnibus phrases. More specific offences will have to be devised and we are studying the experiences of other universities and past experience at this University. In addition, it is proposed that the penalties for the various offences be set out clearly. We propose to examine whether academic offences, as opposed to general University offences, require to be dealt with in a different manner. If so, procedures here will have to be devised for the hearing of academic offences.

Proposed regulations

The proposals are for a resolution respecting discipline to be made to General Faculty Council pursuant to section 39 of the Universities Act and to be approved by the Board of Governors of The University of Alberta.

INTERPRETATION

1. This resolution may be cited as the "General Disciplinary Resolution."
2. In this resolution,
 - (a) "academic staff" means all full-time faculty as defined in the *Faculty Handbook* of the University;
 - (b) "accused" means a student charged with an offence;
 - (c) "Clerk" means the Clerk of General Discipline appointed under section 3, and includes a Deputy Clerk;
 - (d) "General Faculty Council" means the General Faculty Council of the University;
 - (e) "student" means member of the Students' Union, a graduate student, or a part-time student at the University; and
 - (f) "University" means The University of Alberta.

ADMINISTRATION

3. (1) There shall be a Clerk of General Discipline appointed by General Faculty Council.
- (2) The Clerk shall be charged with the administration of this resolution and of the panels and boards constituted under it.
- (3) General Faculty Council may appoint a Deputy Clerk or Clerks who may perform any of the duties of the Clerk.

GENERAL DISCIPLINARY BOARDS

4. (1) There is hereby established a General Disciplinary Panel from which General Disciplinary Boards shall be selected as provided in this resolution to be tribunals of first instance having jurisdiction over such disciplinary matters as General Faculty Council may from time to time assign to such boards.
- (2) At least once in each year and at such other times as it may deem expedient, General Faculty Council shall appoint such members of academic staff and students as it deems fit to the General Disciplinary Panel.
- (3) Appointees to the General Disciplinary Panel who are members of the Students' Union shall be selected from nominees submitted to General Faculty Council by the Students' Union, and graduate student

appointees shall be selected from nominees submitted to General Faculty Council by the Graduate Students' Association.

(4) Members of the General Disciplinary Panel shall hold office from appointment until the following August 31, but may be successively re-appointed.

5. (1) Within 48 hours of the receipt of a charge under this resolution, the Clerk shall select from the General Disciplinary Panel a General Disciplinary Board to deal with the charge.

(2) A General Disciplinary Board shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be academic staff and three of whom shall be students.

(3) If the accused is a member of the Students' Union, the student members of the General Disciplinary Board shall be members of the Students' Union, and if the accused is a graduate student, the student members shall be members of the Graduate Students' Association.

(4) The Clerk shall appoint one of the academic staff of a General Disciplinary Board to be chairman of that Board.

THE CHARGE

6. (1) Any person believing a student to be in violation of a rule falling within the jurisdiction of the General Disciplinary Boards may charge the student with such violation.
- (2) The charge shall be in writing, shall be signed by the person making it, and shall contain
 - (a) the name of the accused;
 - (b) the rule alleged to have been violated; and
 - (c) a brief statement of the conduct alleged to constitute the violation, together with the place and date where and when the conduct occurred.
- (3) The charge shall be delivered to the office of the Clerk.

HEARING

7. (1) The Clerk shall, after discussion with the chairman of the General Disciplinary Board, fix a time and place for the sittings of the board.
- (2) The place chosen for sittings of a General Disciplinary Board shall provide accommodation for spectators and shall be situate on University property.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), the time chosen for a sitting of a General Disciplinary Board shall be not sooner than seven clear

days, and not later than ten clear days from the date of receipt of the charge by the Clerk.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where the chairman of a General Disciplinary Board is of the view that an earlier or later date for the sittings is in the best interests of the accused, he may alter the time set forth in that subsection.

8. (1) Within two clear days of the receipt by the Clerk of a charge, he shall prepare and serve a notice of the charge on

- (a) the accused;
- (b) the chairman of the tribunal constituted to hear the charge; and
- (c) the person making the charge.

(2) The notice of a charge shall be served on the accused by handing it to him or sending it to him by first-class mail.

(3) Service by mail of a notice of charge on an accused shall be deemed to be effected one clear day after it has been mailed by first-class mail to the accused at his address as indicated by the records of the Registrar of the University.

(4) Notice of a charge shall be given to the chairman of the tribunal by personal service or first-class mail.

(5) A notice of charge shall be dated and signed by the Clerk, and set forth

- (a) the name of the person making the charge;
- (b) the information set forth in clauses (a) to (c) of subsection (2) of section 6;
- (c) that the charge is being heard by a General Disciplinary Board, and the time and place of its sittings;
- (d) that on the failure of the accused to appear at the time and place stated, the General Disciplinary Board may proceed to consider the evidence and render its decision in his absence or assess a penalty for non-appearance;
- (e) that the accused may appear personally or with counsel; and
- (f) that the accused will be given an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses giving evidence against him and to call witnesses to give evidence in his favor.

9. (1) A General Disciplinary Board may regulate its sittings and procedures not otherwise provided for in this resolution as it sees fit.

(2) A General Disciplinary Board shall not be bound to follow or be subject to rules of evidence applicable in courts of law.

(3) An accused is entitled to be present at the hearing of a charge against him.

(4) A General Disciplinary Board shall hear the evidence presented for and against the accused and may call further evidence relevant to the charge.

(5) Either party or the General Disciplinary Board may cross-examine any witness.

(6) A decision of a majority of a General Disciplinary Board constitutes a decision of the Board.

(7) The General Disciplinary Board shall come to its decision upon the preponderance of evidence adduced before it is taken as a whole.

(8) Subject to subsection (9) the General Disciplinary Board may find an accused guilty as charged or not guilty as charged.

(9) Notwithstanding subsection (8), if the facts established do not disclose that the accused is guilty of the offence charged, but disclose that he is guilty of some lesser but included offence, the General Disciplinary Board shall find the accused guilty of such lesser offence.

(10) Where an accused has been found guilty of an offence, the Board may impose such penalty as may be prescribed by the rule, regulation, or minute creating the penalty.

(11) If a General Disciplinary Board finds an accused guilty *in absentia*, it may in its discretion on application by the accused, set aside its decision and order a new hearing by a different board.

10. (1) A General Disciplinary Board may find guilty of contempt any person who,
(a) being called to attend before a General Disciplinary Board, fails or refuses to do so;

(b) being present at a General Disciplinary Board, fails or refuses to answer any question ordered to be answered by a General Disciplinary Board;

(c) disturbs or interrupts the proceedings of the General Disciplinary Board or aids or counsels others in doing so.

(2) Where a person found guilty of contempt is a student, the General Disciplinary Board may impose upon such a person a fine not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars.

(3) Where a person found guilty of contempt is a member of the academic staff or non-academic employee of the University, the decision of the General Disciplinary Board shall be reported to General Faculty Council for such further action as General Faculty Council shall determine.

11. A General Disciplinary Board may conduct all or part of its proceedings in camera if, in its opinion,

(a) the nature of the evidence warrants it; or
(b) it cannot proceed without undue disruption.

12. (1) Upon the completion of a hearing of a General Disciplinary Board, the Clerk

shall issue his certificate setting forth the decision and shall serve a copy thereof upon the parties concerned.

(2) Service of the certificate described shall be made in subsection (1) in the same manner as service of the notice of charge.

GENERAL DISCIPLINARY APPEAL BOARDS

13. (1) There is hereby established a General Disciplinary Appeal Panel from which General Disciplinary Appeal Boards shall be selected to be tribunals exercising appellate jurisdiction over the General Disciplinary Boards, and over such other tribunals as the laws creating these tribunals shall assign to General Disciplinary Appeal Boards.

(2) At least once in each year and at such other times as it may deem expedient, General Faculty Council shall appoint such members of academic staff and students as it deems fit to the General Disciplinary Appeal Panel.

(3) Appointees to the General Disciplinary Panel who are members of the Students' Union shall be selected from nominees submitted to General Faculty Council by the Students' Union, and graduate student appointees shall be selected from nominees submitted to General Faculty Council by the Graduate Students' Association.

(4) Members of the General Disciplinary Appeal Panel shall hold office from appointment until the following August 31, but may be successively re-appointed.

14. (1) Within 48 hours of the receipt of a notice of appeal, the Clerk shall select from the General Disciplinary Appeal Panel a General Disciplinary Appeal Board to hear the appeal.

(2) A General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall consist of five members, three of whom shall be academic staff and two of whom shall be students.

(3) If the accused is a member of the Students' Union, the student members shall be members of the Students' Union, and if the accused is a graduate student, the student members shall be members of the Graduate Students' Association.

(4) The Clerk shall appoint one of the academic staff of a General Disciplinary Board to be chairman of that Board.

APPEAL

15. (1) Any person believing himself aggrieved by a decision of a General Disciplinary Board or any person who has a right of appeal from some other tribunal to a General Disciplinary Appeal Board may appeal to a General Disciplinary Appeal Board.

(2) The notice of appeal shall be in writing and shall be signed by the person making it.

(3) The notice of appeal shall contain the name of the accused and the name of the tribunal of first instance from which the appeal is taken, and shall state whether the appeal is from sentence only or from the decision of guilt or innocence.

(4) The notice of appeal shall be delivered to the office of the Clerk

(a) in the case of an appeal from a General Disciplinary Board, within seven clear days of the making of the decision appealed from; and

(b) in the case of an appeal from another tribunal within the time limited by the laws creating such appeal.

HEARING OF APPEAL

16. (1) The Clerk shall, after discussion with the chairman, fix a time and place for the sittings of the General Disciplinary Appeal Board.

(2) The place chosen for sittings of a General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall provide accommodation for spectators and shall be situate on University property.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the time chosen for a sitting of a General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall be not sooner than seven clear days and not later than ten clear days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal by the Clerk.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where the chairman is of the view that an earlier or later date for the sittings is required by any party to prepare for the appeal, he may alter the time set forth in that subsection.

17. (1) Within two clear days of the receipt by the Clerk of a notice of appeal, he shall prepare and serve a notice of appeal on the accused and the chairman of the tribunal appealed from and of the tribunal constituted to hear the appeal, and if the appeal be made by a person other than the accused, on that person.

(2) A notice of appeal shall be served on the accused or any other entitled person by handing it to the accused or such person or by sending it to him by first-class mail.

(3) Service by mail of a notice of appeal shall be deemed to be effected one clear day after it has been mailed by first-class mail at the address of the accused or any other entitled person as disclosed by the records of the Registrar of the University.

(4) A notice of appeal shall be dated and signed by the Clerk, and set forth

(a) the name of the person making the appeal;

(b) the date on which the decision appealed

from was made;

(c) the name of the Board making the decision;

(d) the reasons the party appealing feels aggrieved;

(e) the time and place of the hearing of the appeal; and

(f) that the appeal is to a General Disciplinary Appeal Board.

18. (1) A General Disciplinary Appeal Board may regulate its sittings and procedure not otherwise provided for in this resolution as it sees fit.

(2) A General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall not be bound to follow or be subject to the rules of evidence applicable in courts of law.

(3) A General Disciplinary Appeal Board may hear appeals from the decision of a General Disciplinary Board concerning the guilt or innocence of an accused or the sentence imposed on the accused.

(4) A General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall consider the record and proceedings of the General Disciplinary Board or other tribunal from which an appeal is taken and any other material it considers proper.

(5) Where an appeal is taken from a decision of a General Disciplinary Board concerning the guilt or innocence of an accused, the Board shall confirm the decision unless it is satisfied

(a) that the General Disciplinary Board violated the principles of natural justice; or

(b) that reasonable men could not on the facts adduced before the General Disciplinary Board have arrived at that decision; and if it is so satisfied, the General Disciplinary Appeal Board may, in its discretion, reverse the decision or order a new hearing before another General Disciplinary Board.

(6) On appeal from a sentence imposed by a General Disciplinary Board, a General Disciplinary Appeal Board may consider the merits of the case and if, on such consideration, it finds the sentence unreasonable, it may affirm, increase or decrease the sentence.

(7) On an appeal from a tribunal other than a General Disciplinary Board a General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall exercise the appellate jurisdiction given to it by the rules governing appeals from such tribunal.

(8) A General Disciplinary Board shall possess the same powers respecting contempt and the imposition of punishment therefor as a General Disciplinary Board.

(9) A decision of a majority of a General Disciplinary Appeal Board constitutes a decision of the board.

19. A General Disciplinary Appeal Board may conduct all or part of its proceedings in camera if, in its opinion,

(a) the nature of the evidence warrants it; or
(b) it cannot proceed without undue disruption.

20. (1) Upon the completion of a hearing of an appeal to a General Disciplinary Appeal Board, the Clerk shall issue his certificate setting forth the decision and shall serve a copy thereof upon the parties concerned.

(2) Service of the certificate described in subsection (1) shall be made in the same manner as service of the notice of appeal described in section 17.

RECORDS

21. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Clerk shall cause the record of the proceedings of the General Disciplinary Board to be kept but no such record need be kept for the proceedings of the General Disciplinary Appeal Board.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the parties agree that no record need be kept, the General Disciplinary Board may order that no record of the proceedings be taken.

(3) Subject to this section, the Clerk shall maintain the records of a General Disciplinary Board and of a General Disciplinary Appeal Board in confidence until such time as he is ordered by General Faculty Council to destroy the records.

(4) Upon an appeal being made from a General Disciplinary Board the record of that General Disciplinary Board shall be delivered

to the General Disciplinary Appeal Board hearing the appeal.

(5) Upon an appeal being made from a General Disciplinary Appeal Board to the Board of Governors, the record of that General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Board of Governors.

(6) Upon the written instructions of an accused, the record of a General Disciplinary Board or a General Disciplinary Appeal Board shall be open for inspection by any person designated by the student, and copies may be made by such person.

(7) The records may be open to view upon the order of a Court.

(8) Where a General Disciplinary Board or a General Disciplinary Appeal Board gives reasons for its decisions and is of the view that such reasons may be useful to future General Disciplinary Boards or General Disciplinary Appeal Boards or any other person as guides or precedents, then such General Disciplinary Board or General Disciplinary Appeal Board may order the Clerk to file the reasons in a general precedent record to be opened and maintained by the Clerk, and such general precedent records shall be available for study by any person.

COMMENCEMENT

22. This Regulation comes into force upon the approval of The Board of Governors of The University of Alberta.

Existing regulations

The principal regulations now in effect are printed below, for the convenience of readers who may wish to compare the new rules with the old.

In addition, the University residences and the Students' Union have their own regulations, and procedures for their enforcement. Details of these regulations are distributed to each student living in the residences.

CALENDAR REGULATIONS

The following regulations are published in the University Calendar, section 17, under the heading "Student Conduct and Discipline."

17.1. General Information

When a student enters the University, it is expected that he will apply himself to his studies and conduct himself with propriety. Should a student fail to live up to these expectations, the University reserves the right to take such action as, in its opinion, his

case warrants. The penalty of expulsion may be applied.

Subject to a right of appeal to the Board of Governors, the General Faculty Council is empowered to exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over students attending the University. This power has been delegated to the Deans' Council. The Provost of the University, who is Chairman of the Council on Student Affairs, interests himself in the general welfare and conduct of the students. He is assisted by the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, the Foreign Student Adviser, and the Wardens, who, in conjunction with the elected student committees in the residences, are responsible for the supervision of conduct in the halls of residence.

The Students' Union is concerned with matters of student discipline, exclusive of matters internal to the residences and certain matters such as dishonesty in examinations which are handled directly by the Deans'

Council. The Students' Union is, as a matter of policy, given the first opportunity to deal with other disciplinary issues that may arise. For this purpose it has set up a Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement Board. Appeal from rulings of the Discipline Board or of the Residence disciplinary officers and committees is ultimately to the Board of Governors, through the Deans' Council.

17.2. Special Regulations of the Board of Governors

(1) All interference on the part of any student with the personal liberty of another or any conduct on the part of any student subjecting another student to any indignity or personal violence is forbidden. No initiation ceremony involving physical violence, hazing, personal indignity, interference with personal liberty or destruction of property may be held within the buildings or on the grounds of the University, such student activities being expressly forbidden under penalty of suspension or expulsion. The University authorities will not be responsible for any accident or illness of any kind occasioned to any student while engaged in or being subjected to any such activities.

(2) In the case of dishonesty or any serious indiscipline in the classroom, the instructor has the authority of suspension from the classroom; Further action is to be taken by a committee consisting of the Provost and the department and Dean concerned.

(3) The unauthorized use of, bringing in, or possession of, liquor on University premises, including residences, is prohibited.

NOTE: Authorization for exceptions to this general prohibition must be received from the President. Each case will be treated individually on its merits.

(4) The Board of Governors considers the raiding or unlawful entry of residences as a very grave offence. Any such occurrence will be reported to and dealt with by the Board.

(5) Canvassing and soliciting by individuals or organizations are forbidden on campus. Exceptions require permission from the President of the University.

(6) Traffic and parking on campus are controlled by authority of the *Traffic and Parking Regulations* of The University of Alberta, copies of which are obtainable from the University Bookstore. For further information, see the Parking Supervisor and § 18.4 of this *Calendar*.

OTHER REGULATIONS

The following regulations were published in the Student Handbook for 1968-69. When publication of the Student Handbook for

1969-70 was assumed by the Students' Union, these regulations and other similar material were omitted. It is intended to again publish these regulations, suitably revised, in an appropriate place in future years so they may be available to all concerned.

Liquor at student functions on campus

A regulation of the Board of Governors forbids liquor on campus, except in special cases where banquet permits may be authorized by the President. The Students' Union has approved this regulation and enforces it through its Disciplinary Board.

Clubs sponsoring functions on campus are responsible for maintaining discipline and enforcing liquor and other regulations on the premises where the function is being held; the University is responsible for enforcement outside these premises.

Banquet permits

Liquor permits for student organizations planning off-campus parties must be checked and signed by the Dean of Men. Application forms are available in his office.

Off-campus trips

Off-campus trips by individuals, groups, or teams representing student organizations require the sanction of the Deans' Council, which usually meets on the third Wednesday of each month. Requests should be addressed to the Secretary of the Council, indicating names, dates, arrangements for travel, accommodation, and chaperonage (if required). No off-campus trips are permitted after Color Night.

If women students under 21 years of age are included in an off-campus trip or out-of-town party, the president of the organization should notify the Dean of Women and arrange for a faculty member or other suitable person to accompany the tour or trip. This should be done more than 24 hours before leaving Edmonton.

Public meetings and off-campus speakers

Ordinarily campus social functions and meetings are closed to the public. Opening a campus meeting to the public and bringing off-campus speakers to the University are the responsibility of the President.

Clubs who wish to invite the general public to their events or to sponsor off-campus speakers must obtain written permission through the Dean of Men. Clubs sponsoring a series of speakers may find it convenient to list them in a single letter.

Sunday meetings

In general, University buildings may not be used on Sunday for organized secular activities. Exceptions may be made for functions of an appropriate nature, when

there is some special reason why they should be held on Sunday. Again, permission must be secured from the President through the Dean of Men.

Interference with scheduled events

The Disciplinary Board of the Students' Union has the power to impose severe penalties on individual students or student groups who destroy property belonging to campus clubs or who interfere to the point of sabotage in scheduled events.

Students who may be tempted to carry out pranks in the Jubilee Auditorium and other public places should remember that in doing so they are jeopardizing the right of University clubs to use those facilities and are making themselves liable to disciplinary action.

Posters and signs

Posting signs within the Students' Union Building is subject to the regulations of the Building Policies Board with regard to the number and size of posters. All posters must be approved and signed at the Students' Union office. Displays and exhibitions are permitted in space reserved through the Scheduling Office.

Inquiries concerning displays and signs on University property should be directed to the Dean of Men.

Posters and notices may be put on any open notice board. Generally they should not be attached to painted or plastered walls or to woodwork; they may be posted in moderation on painted walls only if masking tape is used. (Cellulose tape is damaging to painted walls and woodwork, as is masking tape when used for long periods of time.) Thumbtacks or staples may not be used on walls or woodwork.

Outside, signs may be attached to lamp standards and the like *but not to trees*. Breaking the bark of trees with tacks and staples is not only unsightly but opens the way to insect and bacterial attacks.

For lettering on the snow, consult the Grounds Department about dyes which are non-toxic to plant life.

The Administration Building, University Hall, the libraries and cafeterias are to be kept free of posters and signs.

The Residences have their own regulations. Further information may be obtained from

Activity zones

To provide locations from which students may advance a cause, sell literature in connection with that cause, etc., certain areas have been designated "Student Zones" in the Arts, Physics-Computing Science, Tory, Medical Sciences, and Education Buildings. Such activities are restricted to these zones. Applications for the use of these zones should



END OF AN ERA—The University's first three buildings, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Pembina Halls, are to be torn down. Demolition has been approved by the Board of Governors (on the recommendation of the Campus Development Committee) to make room for new construction, and because renovation of the old buildings would be costly.

Athabasca Hall, the University's first permanent home, will be the first to go, sometime this year. Assiniboia will follow when the Humanities Building in North Garneau (Arts II, phase I) is finished in 1972. Pembina will be demolished later.

The site of the old residences will be used for the phased development of modern housing units for graduate students. This project is being planned and will be operated by the Graduate Students' Association. It will provide single rooms, bachelor flats and one- and two-bedroom apartments.

The photograph shows teamsters excavating the basement for Pembina Hall, in 1913.

be made to the Co-ordinator of Student Activities, room 254, SUB.

Student publications

Student publications of all kinds which are issued in the name of a University organization require official sanction through the office of the Dean of Men. The use of the copyrighted Arms or "crest" of the University must be approved by the President.

Fire equipment

The minimum fine for tampering with or misuse of fire equipment, including signs and notices, is \$25. Damages may also be assessed.

Roofs of buildings

As a safety measure, the roofs of campus buildings are out-of-bounds to students.

Smoking in classrooms and laboratories

Because the smoke of cigarettes, cigars and pipes may be disturbing and occasionally harmful to some persons, smoking during classes is not permitted by regulation of General Faculty Council. Smoking in laboratories may be regulated at the discretion of the Department concerned.

Sound trucks and loud speakers

Sound trucks may be used only during restricted periods with the permission of the Activities Board. Loudspeakers are discouraged because they have proved a nuisance in the past. NOTE: Because of mounting complaints about sound trucks, the Deans' Council passed a regulation in February, 1969, forbidding the use of public address systems or loudspeakers out of doors without the prior approval in writing of the Provost.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' MINUTES

At its meeting on January 13, the Graduate Students' Association Council approved publicizing a proposed increase in GSA fees from \$2 to \$5, to be effective this fall. The proposed budget and a covering explanation have been circulated to all departmental representatives and posted on all department notice boards. If the department representatives do not receive notice of opposition to this increase, it will be formally approved by the Council at its February 10 meeting. If opposition is voiced, a referendum on the matter will be held.

The Council decided to prepare a submission to the Commission on Educational Planning concerning the future of graduate studies in the province. All interested students should contact the GSA office, 432-5329, with suggestions or offers of help as soon as possible.

It was decided to send two representatives to the national Graduate Student Conference at the University of Western Ontario in May, and to attempt to find University financing for two more. This meeting of about thirty graduate student associations will discuss the formation of a national body.

The GSA Council expressed its support for the efforts of the Students' Union to have the liquor act changed to permit bars on campus.

UNIVERSITY OMBUDSMAN

P. ARNOLD, Secretary to the Ombudsman Committee, which is studying the Alberta Ombudsman Act as a possible model for a University Ombudsman, wishes to announce that the committee will be holding five meetings at which persons can make submissions or present their views. The meetings will be on Thursday evenings, beginning on January 22, from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. in Room 502 of the General Services Building. The report is required by March 1.

PERSONAL NOTICES

Notices must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. They must be typed, and not exceed 35 words including heading.

WANTED—University families interested in exploring the possibilities of setting up a rural commune or co-operative, within commuting distance of Edmonton. 439-5275.

DRESSMAKING—and alterations. Detailed patterns, e.g. Vogue, are acceptable. 433-2351.

FOR RENT—Three-bedroom bungalow in North Windsor Park. Drapes, rugs, refrigerator, stove, attached garage, fully landscaped and fenced backyard. Available from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971. 432-3917, or 439-2332.

PARKING STALL—Would like to exchange stall 523 beside Cameron Library for an "N" Zone sticker or any other parking stall with plug-in near Assiniboia Hall. R. Harrison, Department of English, 432-4703.

THIS WEEK AND NEXT

23 JANUARY, FRIDAY

- SUB Art Gallery* Until 13 February. National Gallery Exhibition of traditional Canadian landscape painting.
- University Art Gallery* Until 31 January. Exhibition of work by the New Geometric Art Group of Japan. Organized by the Western Association of Art Museums.
- Philosophy Lecture* 4 p.m., Room 14-6, Henry Marshall Tory Building. ELISCO VIVAS, Northwestern University. "The Dignity of Art."
- Bears Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Victoria.
- Pandas Basketball* 5:30 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Manitoba.
- Chinese Student Association* 8 p.m., Students' Union Theatre. Variety Show.

24 JANUARY, SATURDAY

- Pandas Basketball* 5:30 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Manitoba.
- Bears Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of British Columbia.
- Indian Student Association* 8 p.m., Students' Union Theatre. Republic Day Celebration.

26 JANUARY, MONDAY

- General Faculty Council Meeting* 2 p.m., Council Chambers, University Hall. Tickets to the gallery must be obtained in advance from A. L. DARLING.
- Philosophy Club* 4 p.m., Room TB-13:15, Henry Marshall Tory Building. DONALD DAVIDSON, Rockefeller University. "Ontology and Semantics." The public is welcome.
- Film Society* 7:30 p.m., Room TL-11, Henry Marshall Tory Building. *Jour de Fete*. Directed by Jacques Tati. France, 1950. *Safety Last*. Directed by Harold Lloyd. USA, 1923. Classic series.
- Department of Art Lecture* 8 p.m., Room B-2, Henry Marshall Tory Building. BERNARD COHEN, formerly of the Slade School of Fine Art, London. "The Function and Structure of Creative Learning." Organized through the Canada Council. All interested persons are invited to attend.

27 JANUARY, TUESDAY

- Department of Art Lecture* 9:30 a.m., TL-12, Henry Marshall Tory Building. BERNARD COHEN. "The Myth of Sisyphus: the Meeting of Process and Ritual." Organized through the Canada Council. All interested persons are invited to attend.

- Linguistics Lecture* 8:30 p.m., Room TLB-1, Henry Marshall Tory Building. PETER LADEFOGED, Professor of Phonetics, University of California at Los Angeles. "Recent Work on the Control of Speech."

- Department of Music Concert* 8:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. Concerto Concert. The Department of Music Orchestra.

29 JANUARY, THURSDAY

- Dance Concert* And 30 & 31 January. 8 p.m., Students' Union Theatre. Orchesis Dance Concert.

30 JANUARY, FRIDAY

- Pandas Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus The University of Lethbridge.

31 JANUARY, SATURDAY

- Pandas Basketball* 5:30 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus The University of Lethbridge.
- Bears Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Manitoba.

1 FEBRUARY, SUNDAY

- Department of Music Concert* 8:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. Chamber music of Brahms. Admission is free.

2 FEBRUARY, MONDAY

- Bears Basketball* 8 p.m., Main Gymnasium, versus the University of Winnipeg.
- Film Society* 7:30 p.m., Room TL-11, Henry Marshall Tory Building. *Kwaidan*. Japanese horror film, 1965. Classic series.

4 FEBRUARY, WEDNESDAY

- Figure Skating* 7 p.m., Varsity Rink. Demonstration by the University Figure Skating Team.

5 FEBRUARY, THURSDAY

- Department of Music Concert* 8:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. ERNESTO LEJANO, Assistant Professor of Music. Piano recital. Admission is free.

8 FEBRUARY, SUNDAY

- University Art Gallery* Until 28 February. Walter Diethelm: Typfaces. Organized by the University Art Gallery and Museum.
- Department of Music Concert* 8:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, Arts Building. HELMUT BRAUSS, Associate Professor of Music, pianist. All-Beethoven program. Admission is free.

Listings must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. Written notification is preferred. Compiled by GILLIAN BUTLER, 432-4991.
